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10/762,536	01/23/2004	Sang Woon Suh	1740-0000044/US	4973
30593	7590	03/23/2009	EXAMINER	
HARNESS, DICKY & PIERCE, P.L.C. P.O. BOX 8910 RESTON, VA 20195			LANIER, BENJAMINE	
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b> 10/762,536	<b>Applicant(s)</b> SUH ET AL.
	<b>Examiner</b> BENJAMIN E. LANIER	<b>Art Unit</b> 2432

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 11 February 2009.  
 2a) This action is FINAL.      2b) This action is non-final.  
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1,3,4,7 and 13-40 is/are pending in the application.  
 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.  
 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.  
 6) Claim(s) 1,3,4,7 and 13-40 is/are rejected.  
 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.  
 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.  
 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).  
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).  
 a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:  
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.  
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.  
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)  
 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)  
 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/152/8)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/12/2009

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application  
 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant argues, "In reading the copy protecting indicating information on Nagai, the Examiner appears to contend that this reads on the number of keys information 504." This argument is not persuasive because the key management information (107) of Nagai is relied upon to teach the claimed copy protecting indicating information. The key management information area (107) is in the lead-in area (101) of the disc (Col. 16, lines 14-16).
2. Applicant argues, "neither the art nor the Examiner has provided any teaching or motivation for copy protection indicating information being recorded in a wobbled pattern by a bi-phased modulation method." This argument is not persuasive because the previous Office action clearly provided the teachings and motivations to meet the claim limitations. Specifically, Nagai discloses an optical disc recording system wherein encrypted content is recorded on a disc such that a key management area for decrypting the content is stored in a lead-in area of the disc (Figure 1, 107 & Col. 16, lines 14-15). The key management area within the lead-in area includes the number decryption keys recorded in the lead-in area and the actual decryption keys that are used to decrypt the encrypted content (Figure 5 & Col. 12, line 53 - Col. 13, line 7). Nagai does not disclose that the key management information is recorded in wobbled pattern by a bi-phased modulation method. Timmermans discloses a digital storage system wherein an encrypted data file is stored on an optical disc with a decryption key stored in the track wobble (Col. 7, lines 9-14). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to record the key management information of Nagai in the track wobble of the optical disc in order to aid in the digital file recovery process as taught in Timmermans (Col.

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7, lines 9-12). Timmermans does not specify recording in the wobbled pattern using bi-phased modulation method. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the wobble pattern recording of Timmermans to be performed using bi-phased modulation in order to prevent the wobble signal from being degraded due to cross talk from the wobbles of adjacent tracks as taught by Kim (Col. 9, lines 16-22).

3. Applicant's remaining claims are based on the incorrect assumption that number of keys were being used to meet the claimed copy protection indicating information, and are therefore moot because Applicant's arguments do not actually address the rejection as presented in the previous Office Action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 1, 3-4, 7, 13-40 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nagai, U.S. Patent No. 6,938,162, in view of Timmermans, U.S. Patent No. 5,737,286, and further in view of Kim, U.S. Patent No. 7,266,074. Referring to claims 1, 7, 13, 15, 24, 30, Nagai discloses an optical disc recording system wherein encrypted content is recorded on a disc such that a key management area for decrypting the content is stored in a lead-in area of the disc (Figure 1, 107 & Col. 16, lines 14-15), which meets the limitation of recording the main data based on the copy protection information. The key management area within the lead-in area includes the number decryption keys recorded in the lead-in area and the actual decryption keys that are used to decrypt the encrypted content (Figure 5 & Col. 12, line 53 - Col. 13, line 7), which meets the limitation of a lead-in area including a second data field area storing copy protection indicating information indicating whether or not the computer readable medium contains the copy protection information in the first data field area, the copy protection information being encryption/decryption key information required for use in encrypting/decrypting the data, and wherein the copy protection indicating information is included within control information recorded in the lead-in area of the computer readable medium and the copy protection information is present depending on the indication of the copy protection indicating information. Nagai does not disclose that the key management information is recorded in wobbled pattern by a bi-phased modulation method. Timmermans discloses a digital storage system wherein an encrypted data file is stored on an optical disc with a decryption key stored in the track wobble (Col. 7, lines 9-14), which meets the limitation of the copy protection information being recorded in wobbled patterns, the reproducing includes detecting modulated data and detecting the copy protection information using the modulated data

if the recording medium contains copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data based on the copy protection indicating information. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to record the key management information of Nagai in the track wobble of the optical disc in order to aid in the digital file recovery process as taught in Timmermans (Col. 7, lines 9-12). Timmermans does not specify recording in the wobbled pattern using bi-phased modulation method. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the wobble pattern recording of Timmermans to be performed using bi-phased modulation in order to prevent the wobble signal from being degraded due to cross talk from the wobbles of adjacent tracks as taught by Kim (Col. 9, lines 16-22).

Referring to claims 3, 4, 14, 16, 25-29, 31-35, Nagai discloses that the key management area within the lead-in area includes the number decryption keys recorded in the lead-in area and the actual decryption keys that are used to decrypt the encrypted content (Figure 5 & Col. 12, line 53 - Col. 13, line 7), which meets the limitation of the copy protection indicating information signifies to reproduce the main data directly without utilizing the copy protection information if the copy protection indicating information indicates the computer readable medium does not contain copy protection information, the copy protection indicating information signifies to reproduce the main data based on the copy protection information if the copy protection indicating information indicates the computer readable medium contains copy protection information, determining whether the copy protection indicating information is active if the copy protection indicating information is detected, reproducing the main data directly if the copy protection indicating information is not active, and detecting the copy protection

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information and reproducing the main data utilizing the detecting copy protection information if the copy protection indicating information is active, reproducing includes decrypting the main data utilizing the copy protection information, the main data may be recorded utilizing the copy protection information if the recording medium contains copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the data, or the main data may be recorded directly without utilizing the copy protection information, if the recording medium does not contain copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data, the recording medium does not contain copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data if the copy protection indicating information indicates the recording medium does not contain copy protection information, wherein the recording records the main data without encryption, the recording medium does not contain copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data if the copy protection indicating information indicates the recording medium contains copy protection information, but a value of the copy protection information indicates that copy protection information is not present, wherein the recording records the main data without encryption, the recording medium contains copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data when the copy protection indicating information indicates the recording medium contains copy protection information and a value of the copy protection information indicates that copy protection information is present, wherein the recording records the main data encrypted utilizing the copy protection information, encrypting the main data utilizing the copy protection information proceeds recording of the data, decrypt the main data utilizing the copy protection information.

Referring to claims 19, 36, Nagai discloses an optical disc recording system wherein encrypted content is recorded on a disc such that a key management area for decrypting the content is stored in a lead-in area of the disc (Figure 1, 107 & Col. 16, lines 14-15). The key management area within the lead-in area includes the number decryption keys recorded in the lead-in area and the actual decryption keys that are used to decrypt the encrypted content (Figure 5 & Col. 12, line 53 - Col. 13, line 7), which meets the limitation of detecting the copy protection indicating information indicating whether or not the recording medium contains the copy protection information in the first area, the copy protection indicating information and the copy protection information being recorded, the copy protection information being encryption/decryption key information required for use in encryption/decrypting the main data, and wherein the copy protection indicating information is included within control information recorded in a lead-in area of the recording medium and the copy protection information is present depending on the indication of the copy protection indicating information. The decryption keys are used to access encrypted data on the disc (Figure 11), which meets the limitation of playing the main data utilizing the copy protection information if the recording medium contains copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data, or playing the main data directly without utilizing the copy protection information, if the recording medium does not contain copy protection information for use in decrypting the main data, based on the detected copy protection indicating information, a signal processor configured to process the main data utilizing the copy protection information if the recording medium contains copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data, or is configured to process the main data directly without utilizing the copy protection information, if the recording medium

does not contain copy protection information for use in decrypting the main data based on the copy protection indicating information. Nagai does not disclose that the key management information is recorded in wobbled pattern by a bi-phased modulation method. Timmermans discloses a digital storage system wherein an encrypted data file is stored on an optical disc with a decryption key stored in the track wobble (Col. 7, lines 9-14), which meets the limitation of the copy protection information being recorded in wobbled patterns. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to record the key management information of Nagai in the track wobble of the optical disc in order to aid in the digital file recovery process as taught in Timmermans (Col. 7, lines 9-12). Timmermans does not specify recording in the wobbled pattern using bi-phased modulation method. However, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the wobble pattern recording of Timmermans to be performed using bi-phased modulation in order to prevent the wobble signal from being degraded due to cross talk from the wobbles of adjacent tracks as taught by Kim (Col. 9, lines 16-22).

Referring to claims 20-22, 37-39, Nagai discloses that the key management area within the lead-in area includes the number decryption keys recorded in the lead-in area and the actual decryption keys that are used to decrypt the encrypted content (Figure 5 & Col. 12, line 53 - Col. 13, line 7), which meets the limitation of the recording medium does not contain copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data if the copy protection indicating information indicates the recording medium does not contain copy protection information, the recording medium does not contain copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data if the copy protection indicating information indicates the recording medium

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contains copy protection information, but a value of the copy protection information indicates that copy protection information is not present, the recording medium contains copy protection information for use in encrypting/decrypting the main data when the copy protection indicating information indicates the recording medium contains copy protection information and a value of the copy protection information indicates that copy protection information is present.

Referring to claims 23, 40, Nagai discloses that the decryption keys are used to access encrypted data on the disc (Figure 11), which meets the limitation of said playing includes decrypting the main data utilizing the copy protection information.

*Conclusion*

7. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to BENJAMIN E. LANIER whose telephone number is (571)272-3805. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th 7:00am-5:30pm.

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Gilberto Barron can be reached on 571-272-3799. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Benjamin E Lanier/  
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 2432